briefly after the arrival of Mr. Blaine in deferonce to the evident eagerness of the throng to bear the Maine leader. It was when Mr. Blaine arose to address the gathering, however, that the biggest, loudest and longest volume of cheering went up, and after it had subsided it was provoked again by the call of a man in the rear ranks of the standing "Three cheers for the Plumed Knight!

It was several minutes before the enthusiasm of the crowd exhausted itself, and then in a clear, penetrating tone Mr. Blaine delivered his speech, commanded a silence, a quiet and an attention that must have enabled him to be heard at a considerable distance from the speakers' stand. There was general comment afterward on the vigorous appearance of the great leader and the effectiveness with which he spoke. There was a warm response to Mr. Blaine's telling points, but there was more sincere respect in the close attention which was given to his remarks throughout their delivery. Here is Mr. Blaine's speech

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: General Harrison has shown remarkable ability in condensing a whole argument within the dimensions of a proverb. This is a great and rare talent. It was the striking feature in Franklin's mode of reasoning, and was practised by Lincoln with irresistible effect. When General Harrison in his letter of acceptance described the dogmante Free of reasoning, and was properly and it resistible effect. When General Harrison in his letter of acceptance described the degmatic Free Traders as "students of maxims and not of markets," he exposed in one brief sentence the fallacy and the weakness of their economic creed. They are in truth simply theorists perpetually arguing from arbitrary premises to an ideal conclusion and blindly rejecting the teachings of a century's experience—a century during which Protective Revenue Tariffs have had an equal chance to exhibit the results of their operations and of their relative effect upon all the material interests of the country. Whoever deceives himself as to the facts of the history of this long period, does so wilfully or ignorantly.

THE FIRST ACT THAT WAS PASSED. From the foundation of the Government to the war of 1812 there was no embittered controversy on the question of the tariff. The first act passed for levying duties on "foreign goods, wares and merchandise" was reported by Mr. Madison, afterward President of the United States, and was in its preamble declared to be "for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and for the encouragement and protection of manufactures." It was the second enactment placed on the statute book of the United States, and received President Washington's approval on an auspicious and prophetic anniversary—the Fourth of July, 1789. It affirmed both the power and the policy of protective duties—the affirmation being scaled by the unanimous vote of the Senate and by a majority of more than five to one in the House of Representatives—both Houses containing many of those who had taken a prominent part in framing the Constitution of the United States. Since that vote all arguments against the Constitutional right and power of the Government to levy protective duties have been as futile as a contradiction of Euclid's demenstrations. for levying duties on " foreign goods, wares and

INCREASING THE RATE OF DUTY. Between the adoption of this first Tariff Act and the beginning of the war of 1812 twelve additional acts were passed, generally increasing the rate of duty and adding to their protective power. indisputable effect of these protective acts had been to stimulate the growth of all the material interests of the country in a remarkable degree. The population increased in a greater ratio from 1790 to 1810 than in any subsequent twenty years in the life of the Republic, and this was an index of the growth of agriculture, manufactures and commerce which was so great as to draw the

index of the growth of agriculture, manufactures and commerce which was so great as to draw the attention of all Europe.

The annual messages of Washington and Jefferson, representing in their persons both the political schools into which the people were then divided, give ample testimony to this end. In his message of December, 1795, six years after the National Government was organized, Washington spoke of "our agriculture, commerce and manufactures prespering beyond former example," and "every part of the Union displaying indications of rapid and various improvement; with burdens so light as scarcely to be perceived." In his message of the following year he urged upon Congress "the necessity of accelerating the establishment of certain useful manufactures by the intervention of Legislative and and protection."

In his first message delivered in December,

of Legislative aid and protection."

In his first message delivered in December, 1801, Jefferson felicitated Congress upon the revenue derived from tariff dut es and suggested that "there is now reasonable ground of confidence that we may safely dispense with all internal taxes." Dispensing with "all internal taxes," and relying upon the tariff duties for "support of the Government and the payment of the public debt," was Jefferson's conception of a financial policy—a policy sternly resisted by the party to-day that claims (however absurdly) to be the inheritor of his principles.

In his message of December, 1807, Jefferson was able to advise Congress of a heavy surplus in the revenue. The only duty which he proposed to remit in consequence of this anticipation was that on salt, an article of higa price at that time and very insufficiently supplied by our own product. But with the salt duty totally repealed, and what is known as the "Mediterranean Fund" at an end, Jefferson informed Congress that "there will still ere long be an accumulation of moneys in the treasury beyond the instalment of the public debt which we are permitted by contract to pay, \*\*\* The question, therefore, now comes forward: To what other objects shall these surpluses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of impost after the entire discharge of the public debt and when purposes of war shall not call for them? Shall we suppress the impost and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufacturers?" JEFFERSON STUCK TO THE PROTECTION SYSTEM.

JEFFERSON STUCK TO THE PROTECTION SYSTEM.

This weighty question was answered by Jefferson in the negative. He was not frightened into an abandonment of the protective system because it happened to yield a surplus, nor did he recomthe overturning of a fixed industrial policy on which the growth and wealth of the country were founded, simply because the National Treasury shared the general presperity of the country and overflowed with money. This subject had taken strong hold on Jefferson's mind, and the next year (1808), in returning to the subject in

taken strong hold on Jefferson's mind, and the next year (1808), in returning to the subject in his annual message to Corress, he said: "The probable accumulation of the surplus of revenue beyond what can be applied to the payment of the public debt, whenever the freedom and safety of our commerce shall be restored, merits the consideration of Congress. Shall it he unproductive in the public vaults? Shall the revenue be reduced? Or, shall it not rather be appropriated to the improvement of reads canais, rivers, education, and other great foundations of prosperity and union, under the powers which Congress may already possess, or such amendments of the Constitution as may be approved by the States?"

So carnestly was Jefferson in favor of using the surplus which was yielded by a protective tariff for some great National benefit that he was ready and anxious to amend the Constitution to supply any deficiency of power which his siriet construction creed might find. Nor was it a trifling surplus which he was ready to use for National improvements. It amounted to \$14,000,000,000, and equivalent on the basis of relative National wealth of the two periods to a surplus of \$450,000,000, it never occurred to Mr. Jefferson's mind—the most comprehensive and far-seeing mind of all the Presidents of the United States, his peer being found, if found at all, in Abraham Lincoln alone—I say it never occurred to Mr. Jefferson's mind that it would be a wise policy for the Government or an advantageous one to the people to loan the Treasury surplus to a few favorite banks, as the Administration of President Cleveland has done. Mr. Jefferson looked to higher aims and

# Liver Disorders

Soon cause the blood to become contaminsted and require prompt treatment. The most marked symptoms are loss of appetite, headache, pains in the back or side, nauses, and relaxation of the bowels. Ayer's Pills assist nature to expel the superabundant bile and thus restore the purity of the blood. Being purely vegetable and sugar-coated, they asant to take, mild in operation,

and without ill effects. "After many years' experience with Ayer's Pills as a remedy for the large number of aliments caused by detangements of the liver, peculiar to maintial localities, simple justice prompts me to express to you my high appreciation of the merits of this medicine for the class of disorders I have named."—S. L. Loughridge, Bryan, Texas.

"I had tried almost everything for chronic liver complaint, but received no relief until I used Aver's Pills. I find them invaluable."—W. E. Watson, 77 East Hilnois st., Chicago, Ill.

Aver's Pills, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass. aid by all Druggists and Dealers to Medicine ends—something that would benefit the Nation at large and be of equal and impartial advantage to all the people.

CONGRESS TOOK A WISE PRECAUTION. In his message touching the useful purposes to which the Treasury surplus might be applied Mr. Jefferson apprehended the possibility of trouble with England, and had already recommended "Embargo." His wise and beneficent designs were thus frustrated for the time, and the whole country was compelled to face the probaof war with Great Britain long before actual hostilities were begun. When there was no longer a doubt of war, Congress took the wise no longer a doubt of war, Congress took the wise precaution of passing a Tariff bill in the highest degree protective. All existing duties were doubled, and 10 per cent was added to this rate upon all importations in vessels sailing under a foreign flag. This act was approved by Madison July 1, 1812, and, despite the three years of war that followed, the country made rapid strides in development, and was far richer at the close of the war than at its beginning. American manufacturers had indeed been greatly stimulated from 180s to 1815, first by the "Embargo," and still further by the period of actual hostilities.

It is worthy of special mark that up to this time there had been no sharp division of party lines on the tariff. The various acts were passed with the general acquiescence of all parties, with some difference on minor details. But on the return of peace the War tariff, so-called, expired by its own limitation, and in its stead followed the famous tariff of 1816. It was not, however, passed without discussion and resistance. Its advocates, as near as an analogy might be found in eras so remote and situations so different, made the same heedless and unreasoning blunder that the Free-Trade Democratis and the supporters of the Mills bill are making to-day. Its opponents foretold the disasters that would follow its enactment. What these disasters were I shall not myself attempt to describe, but shall quote two contemporary witnesses of illustrious fame, one the greatest of Whig leaders, the other a Democratic statesman of lasting renown.

A DARK PICTURE DRAWN BY HENRY CLAY.

M. Clay, at that time Speaker of the House, precaution of passing a Tariff bill in the highest

A DARK PICTURE DRAWN BY HENRY CLAY. Mr. Clay, at that time Speaker of the House, in a speech during the session of 1823-4, seven years after the Tariff of 1816 had been enacted, said: "The general distress which pervades the whole country is forced upon us by numerous facts of the most incontestable character. It is indicated by the diminished exports of native

facts of the most incontestable character. It is indicated by the diminished exports of native produce; by the depressed and reduced state of our foreign navigation; by our diminished commerce; by successive unthreshed crops of grain perishing in our barns for want of market; by the alarming diminution of the circulating medium; by a universal complaint of the want of employment, and a consequent reduction of the wages of labor; ... and above all, by the low and depressed state of the value of almost every description of property in the Nation, which has, on an average, sunk not less than about fifty per cent within a few years. . . It is most painful to me to dwell on the gloom of this picture. But I have exaggerated nothing. Perfect fidelity to the original would have authorized me to throw on deeper and darker hues."

Colonel Benton's description of the same period fully sustains the dark picture drawn by Mr. Clay. He gives the vivid overprison of the marshal. No purchasers at execution sales but the creditor, or some hoarder of money. No employment for industry—no demand for labor—no sale for the products of the farm—no sound of the hammer, but that of the auctioneer, knocking down property. Stop laws—property laws—repleyin laws—stay laws—loan office laws—the intervention of the Legislature between the creditor and the debtor; this was the business of the Legislature in three-fourths of the States of the Union—. . No medium of exchange but depreciated paper; no change even, but little bits of foul paper, marked so many cents and signed by some tradesman, barber or inn-keeper; exchanges deranged to the extent of lifty or one hundred at the doors of all Legislatures, State and Federal.

RELIEF CAME THROUGH THE TARIFF.

"Relief" came and it was through the enact-RELIEF CAME THROUGH THE TARIFF.

"Relief" came and it was through the enactment of the Protective Tariff of 1824. The relief was profound and general, reaching all classes. the farmer, the manufacturer, the ship owner, the mechnic and the day laborer. The change was as great as was wrought in the finneal condition of the United States when Hamilton smote the rock of public credit and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. It may be instructive to the free-trade Democrats of to-day, from the President of the United States to the ward orator, to read the yeas and nays in the two Houses of Congress by which this Pretective Act was passed. He will find amongris supporters no only Colonel Benton, whose graphic outline of the previous distress has just been quoted, but he will find General Andrew Jackson, then a Senator from Tennessee and afterward President, also Martin Van Buren, then a Senator from Wenty and afterward President, also James Buchanan, then a Representative from Pennsylvania and afterward President, Richard M. Johnson, then a Senator from Kentucky, afterward Vice-President of the United States, Louis McLane, then a Representative from Delaware, afterward a member of General Jackson's Cabinet, General of public credit and abundant streams of revenue

then a Representative from Delaware, afterward a member of General Jackson's Cabinet, General Sam Houston, then Representative from Tennessee and afterward Senator from Texas.

Following these great leaders came scores of Democrats in Congress, who, differing from the Democrats of to-day, believed that a protective tariff was the surest and most effective measure for the financial safety and general prosperity of the country.

GREAT DEMOCRATS THEN ON THE RIGHT SIDE. After four years of prosperity under the tariff of 1824 and when the public men had gained courage in the cause of protection, a measure still more effective and imposing still higher duties was passed in 1828. Colonel Benton, who sup ported the Tariff bill of 1824, voted also for the tariff of 1828; so did Mr. Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson who became Vice-President under him, so did Mr. Buchanan, so did Louis McLane, so did Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, uncled the late Vice-President, and last of all, so die Silas Wright, the ablest Democrat ever sent to Congress from the State of New-York. These read men, the founders of the Democratic party, were not afraid of the doctrine of protection, nor were they squeamish in its application. Wood lidn't frighten them as it apparently has Pri didn't frighten them as it apparently has President Cleveland. They levied on wool a specific duty of four cents per pound and an advalorem duty of forty per cent, with a provision that at the end of two years it should be raised to fifty per cent. At that rate to-day it would impose a much higher tariff than the ten cents duty in which President Cleveland finds especial danger to our National finances.

SOUTHERN HOSTILITY DEVELOPING. Following the tariff of 1828 a Southern hosility began to develop, confined mainly, though ot with precision, to the States that afterward ebelled against the National Government. Mr. alhoun originally favored protection, but he had me to the conclusion that manufactures could come to the conclusion that manufactures could not be established in the planting States of the South; that iree labor and save labor could not be made to harmonize, and that the example of free labor would breed discontent among the negrees and ultimately undermine and overturn slavery, or at least render it unprontable, which was equivient to its destruction. Ite had, moreover, since his quarrel with Jackson, been compelled to give up all prospect of the Presidency, and had no hope of conclinating the Northern Lemocracy on the basis of its existing organization, which was bring in the hands of the sup-Lemocracy on the basis of its existing organization, which was briniy in the hands of the supporters of Jackson and Van Buren. Mr. Calhoun
teit and foresaw that with the Southern States
united in defence of slavery and in hostility to
protection, he could uitimately control the policy
of the Democratic party. Just then and just there
began the change of the Northern Democratic
party on the tariff, and of Northern "doughnacesm" on the question of slavery. Free trade
and the extension of slavery formed a National
partnership, and were thenceforward made the
corner-stones of Democratic policy.

A SLIDING SCALE ADOPTED. A SLIDING SCALE ADOPTED.

Attempted nullification followed, and after a not contention a compromise tariff bill was agreed upon, with a sliding scale downward for ten years, with the certainty, as the protectionists believed, that it would end in commercial and financial disaster. The disaster came sooner than was expected, and in 1837, the year after the election of Sir. Van Baren, a panic came upon the country that beggars description for its severity and distress. Many men still living can testify to the wheespread suncring and the general derangement of all departments of bu hiess. The condition of the country between 1816 and 1824 as described by Mr. Clay and Colonel Benton, was exceeded by the prostration following the panic of 1837. A pecunar teature in both cases was the deep distress of the farming interest. Mortgages and forced sales in every direction, theusands of men out of work or toiling for twenty-live cents a day or less, and other thousands compelled to rely on the soup houses for the food which, for lack of opportunity to labor, they were unable to supply for themselves.

The people maturally revolted against the Administration. The Democratic party was justly accused of making money scarce by its banking policy, and of crashing all demand for labor by its tariff policy, and under the joint influence of the two, it went down under an avalanche of popular disfaver in the Presidential election of 1840. In 1836, when Van Buren was elected, his Whig opponent, General Harrison, carried only seven States, and in 1840, when General Harrison, was elected. Van Buren carried only seven States. trees. Many men still hving can testify to the

The contrast was even stronger in the electoral vote, for Harrison had 73 in 1836 and Van Buren had but 60 in 1840. It was a popular uprising against the Democratic party, a revolt against Free Trade, a powerful affirmation in favor of a protective policy.

GOOD RESULT OF THE WHIG VICTORY. The fruit of the Whig triumph was the pro-tective tariff of 1842, which held the same relation to the compromise tariff of 1833 that the protective tariff of 1824 held to the tariff of 1816. And again was the policy of protection most signally vindicated. The years following the enetment of the tariff of 1842 witnessed an almost phenomenal revival of all industrial pursuits in the country. All interests felt it, and the popular sentiment was so widely and deeply touched by

the country. All interests feit it, and the popular sentiment was so widely and deeply touched by it that in 1844, in the Presidential contest between Mr. Clay and Mr. Polit, the latter was cempelled to write a letter expressing his belief in the value of protection, and a Pennsylvania candidate, George M. Dallas, had been associated with him on the ticket in order that the people might have the pledge of the strongest Protection State in the Union as the guarantee that the protective system would be safe under a Democratic Administration.

But under the malign influence of the Southern leaders, the ablest exponent of free trade in the country. Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, was made Secretary of the Trensury. Under the whip and spur of Southern domination, and without even an apology for the perfidy involved, the protective tariff of 1842 was broken down and the free-trade tariff of 1846 was placed upon the statue book by the casting vote of Vice-President Dallas, who had stood as the political hostage that protection should be maintained, white S las Wright, to whom the Vice-Presidential nomination was first offered, and who had voted for the high tariff of 1828, ran for Governor of New-York and innocently yet powerfully aided in a deception of which he afterward repented in sackcloth and ashes.

THE EVIL DAY PUT OFF BY SPECIAL CAUSES. THE EVIL DAY PUT OFF BY SPECIAL CAUSES.

Great apprehension was felt by Whigs and Democrats alike as to what effect the tariff of 1846 would have upon the industrial interests of the country. The Protectionists expected that bad results would be visible within a year, but an extraordinary series of incidents, or accidents, an extraordinary series of incidents, or accidents, if you please, postponed the evil day. Coeval with President Polk's approval of the tariff bill came the declaration of war with Mexico. That led to a demand for more than 100,000 men for enlistment and camp-followers, and caused an outlay of \$150,000,000 beyond the ordinary expenditures of Government within the ensuing two years. Before the great stimulus given to all departments of trade by these large disbursements began to lessen, a great famine occurred in Ireland. That led to an a toge her an receden edexport of breadstuffs, and that, of course, brought large shipments of money from Europe. Before the effort produced on our trade by the famine export of breadstuffs, and that, of course, brought large shipments of money from Europe. Before the effect produced on our trade by the famine had ceased, the European revolutions of 1846 began, and trade and manufactures over the whole Continent, from Madrid to St. Petersburg, were disturbed, and, in many cases, thrown into hopeless confusion and panie. This stopped importations, and gave to the American manufacturer a far larger field than he could have had if a normal condition of business had existed in Europe.

THEN CAME THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD. While these causes were in full operation and were producing a prodigious effect upon our prosperity the whole country was electrified, at the close of the year 1848, by the tidings that gold had been discovered in California, which we had

close of the year 1848, by the hidings that gold had been discovered in California, which we had acquired only a few months before from Mexico. The precious metals flowed to his in rich streams from the Pacific Slope for the next six years and opened avenues of trade unknown before. It drew young and vigorous men by hundreds of thousands from the older States, and gave to this great metropolis of the continent, the city of New-York, an impulse the like of which it had never experienced before.

It was a historic cloch in the advancement of the country, and when, at the beginning of 1854, the output of gold showed signs of decline, a European war supplied fresh sumulus to the trade of the United States. The three leading Powers of Europe, as Powers were then reckoned. England, France and Russia, engaged in a giants contest on the shores of the Black Sea, and the confusion which resulted throughout Europe for the next two and a half years allorded a rich harvest for the United States. Peace came in 1856. The spindles and wheels and looms, the forges and factories and furnaces of Great Britain and France were set going with renewed energy. The seas were once more univexed and Russia poured forth her grain in the markets of Western Europe to compete with the shipments from America.

RESULTS OF DELUSIVE PROSPERITY.

The last of the causes which had contributed to our prosperity in these ten years of happy cident was at an end and its course had so deluced our people with the Democratic fallacy that a low tariff leads to prosperity as surely as a protective tariff, that in the spring of 1857 congress passed a brief tariff act lowering the duties still further, and the United States set forth to depend upon its own energies, with a tariff that brought it directly in competition with the low-priced labor of Europe. We were no longer has as good a right to wave beside it as any other flag ing Mr. Blaine was driven up to the stand and that the low-priced labor of Europe. We were no longer has as good a right to wave beside it as any other flag ing Mr. Blaine was driven up to the stand and transparencies. All this time the eneering was almost continuous. Mr. Plummer, however, managed to make himself heard by those near the stand.

While he was yet speaking the carriage containing Mr. Blaine was driven up to the stand and halted for a few minutes. It was expected that the low-priced labor of Europe. We were no longer sustained by some extraordinary accident like war, or famine, or revolution aeroad, or the discovery of vast deposits of the precious metals at home. I need not tell the result. The panic of 185.7 came upon the country with crushing and disastrous effect. Every interest was prestrated, and a Democratic President, within a year from the end of the last of the extraneous causes that helped us, was compelled in his message to Congress to portray the disastrous condition of the country in as strong colors as even protectionists would have painted. Mr. Buchanan said:

would have painted. Mr. Buchanan said:
With unsurpassed plenty in all the elements of
National wealth, our manufacturers have suspend d,
our public works are retarded, our private enterprises
of different kinds are abandoned, and thousands of
useful laborers are thrown out of employment and
reduced to want.

tariff of 1846. When left to stand alone, it stood just one year. The people had not sufficiently heeded the tremendous influence of the accidental causes I have cited, and mistakenly believed that the ten years of prosperity were due to a low revenue tariff.

THEN CAME "HARD TIMES."

Following the panic of 1857 there were four years of "hard times." Money was scarce, specie payment was maintained by the banks with great difficulty, as the gold from the California mines ind largely been shipped to Europe to pay adverse balances, and new enterprises were few in number and unprofitable in result. The country did not revive until after the election of Abraham Lincoln. and the Morrill Tariff, which was the foundation and beginning of the present tariff system of the country, was enacted. Under the influence of the country, was enacted. Under the influence of the new protective system despite the sudden outburst of a great civil war and all the evils that accompanied it, including the industrial paralysis of the eleven seceded States, the country was enabled to sustain itself and to revive and increase in an extraordinary degree its manufacturing industries, and generally to enter upon a course, which, for nearly the twenty-eight years which close the century of our tariff experience, has given to the United States a prosperity beyond that ever enjoyed by any country, ancient or modern, in this hemisphere or the other, upon any continent or upon the isles of the sea.

FACTS THAT ARE BEYOND DISPUTE. In this brief historical view of our century's excrience with the tariff these facts are, I think, neontestibly established:

First, that this country, under a low tariff, ineiting sharp competition and large importations rom abroad, has never prespered; but every such attempt has ended in financial and industrial disaster, prostrating every interest, most of all the agricultural, and operating without exception with peculiar severity upon the wage-earners.

Second, that at no time in our century's history has the United States ever recovered from the financial depression caused by a low tariff until a protective tariff was enateted to take its piace. The tariff of 1824 relieved the long suffering that followed from the too hasty lowering of duties in the tariff of 1816. The tariff of 1842 revived the country afer the compromise and destructive tariff of 1833, and the tariff of 1861, still in force, and which Mr. Cleveland's Administration is endeavoring to destroy, introduced a prosperous era after the tremendous convulsion of 1857, which was caused by the perfidiously enacted tariff of 1846.

Third, that there never has been a time since Mr. Calboun forced the Democratic party to submit to the control of Southern leaders, as it is now ingloriously submitting to-day, that it did not, if in power, demand the repeal and destructory has the United States ever recovered from

A Life on the Ocean Wave.

Indurates the stomach against sea siekness, but a single or occasional transil across the "illimitable wetness" is productive of grievous quaims, especially when it is stormy. Ocean travellers yachimen, ship surgeons com-mercial buyers sent abroad, voyagers by steamboat, and all who are occasionally or frequently called upon to be where "billows are buffeted," should take along Hostetter's Stamach Ritters, the finest known antidote for sea sickness, malaria, billeusness and disorders of the stomach and bowels. Many travellers by milroad, with delicat stomachs and nerves, likewise suffer severely on route, These will find the Bitters surely helpful and consolatory Travelling, even in swift, steady and commedious steam ships and sumptuous palace cars, is not always a source of unmixed joy and delight, and the Blitters does much to counterset the discomforts attending it, aggravated by delicate health. Rheumatism, brought on by damp weather, kidney troubles and deblifty, are effectually

tion of a protective tariff, even when its efficient and beneficial action upon all the interests of the country was established and demonstrated beyond doubt or cavil. Mr. Calhoun forced the Democratic party in 1633 to break down the tariff of 1824 and 1828, for which three Democratic Presidents had voted. Mr. Polk forced the Democratic party, even though it stained his political record with bed faith, to break down the tariff of 1842, which had adrendy in its four years' existence renewed the hopes of the country, after a long craof depression. And now Mr. Cleveland, true to the precedents and the instincts of his party, seeks to break down the present protective tariff at the risk of disturbing the industries of a continent, and to commit the American people once more to the old experiment of Democratic free-trade or revenue tariff, with its inevitable disaster to the material interests of the country, and in an especial degree to that mighty host who earn their day's bread by their day's work, and to whom good wages bring happiness and low wages bring misery.

WORKINGMEN MUST PROTECT THEMSELVES.

WORKINGMEN MUST PROTECT THEMSELVES. The first political speech which I delivered after more than a year's absence in Europe was in this great city, last month. I then warned the laboring men of the United States that a protective tariff was their shield and bulwark

protective tariff was their shield and bulwark; that they could break it down with their votes or they could sustain it with their votes. I repeat that admonition in the same great city, here and now. If the great army of wage-workers in this country will not protect themselves, there is no other power that can protect them. A century's experience of the tariff should be their warning and their guide.

It is for you to say if a century's experience should be a light to your feet. It should teach you the great and useful lesson that if you do not maintain your own ground no one else will maintain it for you. The power is in your hands, it may be wielded for your protection and for your safety. (Loud and proionged cheering, and waving of hats, flags and canes).

SOME POINTS MADE BY MR FINERTY.

SOME POINTS MADE BY MR. FINERTY. Long and loud applause thundered out at the end of Mr. Blaine's speech and as he left the platform a rush was made by thousands to get a close view of the honored guest. An escort of twenty policemen saw him and his party to their carriages, which drove away amid cheers, for the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The hairman next introduced John Finerty, of Chl-When the form of the big Irish-American x-Congressman and editor had advanced to the front a mighty cheer went up, which rose higher han the din of music and the crash of fireworks This is a portion of what he said:

When my Irish-American friends are told by amer of the Mills bill, Mr. Roger Q. Mills, that the framer of the Mills only Mr. have no right to desert the Democratic party. I tell Mr. Mills that the Irish-American element of America does Mills that the Irisa-American changes a list not propose to be governed by any party, except as its conscience shall dictate. (Laud applause.) It is not the ward of any party. The Irish-Americans of this country have held their own everywhere, and when Mr. Mills insinuates that Know Nothingism belongs to the Republican party he falsifies the record. I defy Mr tor, any Democratic editor, to show me a single line is any plank of a Republican platform that has ever de clared against the ereed, the liberty or the prosperity any element of the American people. (Immense

party was in power, no foreigner and no Catholic was ever insuited in this country. (Renewed theering.) And when you come right down to the Know-Nothing business you will find on inspection that the weight of the Know-Nothing cry was always raised south of the Ohio and west selves, and the places in which the grossest outrages we committed upon foreigners and Catholics were the three Democratic cities of Bultimore, Louisville and New-Or-icans. (Great cheering.) These are historical facts.

MAYOR HEWITT NOT FORGOTTEN. the first American Mayor that ever dared to insuit the old flag of Ireland; the man who now sits in the City Hall and commanded the green flag to be hauled down from your municipal temple on the seventeenth of March. If you want a first-class Know-Nothing, a Bourbon who never arned anything and never forgot anything (laughter),

to Abram S. Hewitt.
That old green flag! It was good enough to wave be side the Stars and Stripes when Michael Corcoran marched out from your city at the head of the 69th Regiment to defend and maintain the National unity. (Applause.) It was good enough to wave above the brigade of Thomas Francis Meagher, when your bayonets slashed through the rebel ranks on the heights of Antietam. (Immense ap-

Stars and Stripes when those sons of Erin and citizens of

flag I point you to our Chief Magistrate. And while the American flag is supreme here, there ought to be a liber-ality of public sentiment in this free land sufficient to allow the flag of any people who are loyal and who are Stars and Stripes. (Loud cheering.)

GLANCES AT THE OTHER SPEAKERS. When Mr. Finerty had ceased speaking there were loud calls of "Foraker," "Foraker," and finally the gallant Governor was forced to come forward and add to his previous remarks. Ex-United States District-Attorney A. W. Tenney, of Brooklyn, was the next speaker, and loud cheers greeted him the moment he was recognized. Some

of the points be made were as follows:

I congratulate the Harlem Republican Club on the success of this magnificent demonstration, and I would remind you of a similar demonstration which took place whether she shall control her own markets, or whether Europe shall. The issue is sharply drawn between free trade and protection. Free trade means two men for one so. If you want seventy-five cents a day, now is the time to get it. (Laughter.) You will never have a better chance. (Centinued laughter.) But if you want to keep on earning \$2 and \$2 50 a day, now is the time. (Cheers.) The ballst for the workingman in this cam-paign is emajorent. (Loud chers.)

paign is emnipotent. (Loud chers.)

This is a campaign oil business, of bread and butter, not of politics, and I say to you, workingmen, put your politics and party behind you and strike for your altars and fires. (Loud cheers.) I want to tell you of an old Irishman, of Brooklyn, whom I greatly respect. He is seventy-five years old and his name is O'Neally. His step is weary and, his form is bent. He lost his only son south of the Potomac, and perhaps others here suffered the same kind of loss. We tried to get a pension for that old man, but Cleveland would not give it to him. Four men, when they heard of that, clasped hands and pledged themselves that that poor old Irishman should never want food or raiment while they lived, and he never shall. (Cheers.) Now, before I went to Vermont (cheers) to speak, I asked him what he knew of free trade. He said: "I came over from the old country in 1854, and then I got seventy-five cents a day for carrying the hod. That was under the Democratic party. the difference between free trade and protection, but I do know the difference between 75 cents and £2.50. ers.) Now, I say to you that if you want 75 cents vote for Harrison and Morton, and Miller and Cruger,

There was decided interest felt in the remarks of the Rev. Dr Detrick, the well-known colored orator of this city, who next addressed the crowd from the main stand. He was received with warm cheers and his remarks kept the enthusiasm of his auditors bubbling all the time. Part of his speech is appended:

It is the old fight between the North and the South, only in a new form. The South, having failed to get free trad- with the bayonet, is now trying to get it by the silent method of the Mills bill. Formerly the South had the black slave which the Republican party set free, and now she wants free trade to make slaves of the white men of the North, the men and the sons of men who fought and bled to maintain the Stars and Strines, and not the and used to maintain the Stars only Strings, and not the Stars and Bars. It was the Dirac, title narty that tried to keep the colored race to chainly and I, as the repre-sentative of that race, ask: "Have we anything to thank the Democracy for?" I say no, but the Republican party. which gave us freedom, is the party that all true freeman should support, and therefore I urge them to vote for the friends of liberty, Harrison and Morton and Miller and Cruger.

General Adam King, of Baltimore, spoke at the east end of the main platform. He said in

part: We believe that no matter where any citizen of this Nation may be, whether smid the cold shade of Albine glaciers, among the hedge-cas of Old England or on the sunny pinins of fair France; whether in the land of the thistle or the shamrock, or wherever he may by, so long as he is pursuing his lawfut cailing and violating no law, If harmed in person or property, he is entitled to redress; if that he denied, then wakes the power that rosts in the

stout hearts and strong arms of sixty millions of fre men. (Applause.) A Republican Administration showed what the flag meant. Who recalls now without exulting heart-throbs the memory of that time when Parls was at the mercy of the maddened Con rune; when nothing was sacred, the temples of God and the horses of innocence allies going down in biazing ruin! When the representatives of the proudes; courts of Europe cowered in ceilars and caves to escape the fury of that awful hour, there was one spot which was hallowed ground. Each morning that rose which was hallowed ground. Each morning that rose over the crumbling walls and smoking ashes of the desolated capital, "gave proof that our fag was still there"—it was the home of the American Minister. (Cheera.) There was the refuge of the hunted German, while the stricken fugitive of every nation found under the shelter of the Stars and Stripes what the protecting the shelter of the Stars and Stripes what the protecting

shield of the Great Republic really means. (Cheers.)

Dr. Derrick was the last speaker at the centre of the main stand, and when he had finished Mr. Humphrey proposed three cheers for the Re publican candidates, both State and National. The response was vigorous in volume and the vast audience then dispersed.

SPEAKERS AT THE OVERFLOW MEETING. THE QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR HANDLED IN VARIOUS WAYS.

An overflow meeting was organized at a stand erected near the Lenox-ave, entrance to the Morris Friedsam presided, and without grounds. making any formal address opened the proceedings by introducing Professor J. A. Adams, who sang several campaign songs with telling effect. The stand was surrounded by an enthustastic part of the great mass of people that filled the large area devoted to the demonstration. The songs were loudly applauded, the people joining heartily in the chorus. The speakers who successively made addresses this stand were received with from cheers, and the good points they made were evidently appreciated, and the shouting of the thousands within reach of their voices went up like a mighty echo of the great volumes of applause at the larger stand at which Mr. Blaine spoke

POINTS MADE BY THE SPEAKERS. Ex-Judge A. L. Morrison, of Arizona, told the hearers that the question of the day is whether the prosperity of the country shall be preserved or destroyed. Never since the days of the godlike Washington, he said, was there issued such a manifesto against the presperity of this country as that issued by Graver Cleveland. He wrote obituary and the document at the same time. every Irishman that voted for Cleveland in 1884 two or three will cast their ballots for Harrison and Morton in the coming election.

W. E. Mason, of Illinois, was the next speaker on this stand. His appearance was greeted with great applause by the thousands who had by this time assembled in the neighborhood. In referring to the Mills b.ll Mr. Mason made some telling points, which were received by his hearers with the greatest enthusiasm. He spoke of the complete domination of the Democratic party by the Southern States, and of the substitution of the bandanna for the American flag-saying that the bandanna will be beaten by that flag on November 6. In conclusion he said: "The Democrats are joining us all over the State of New-York, where I have just been. We have every reason to expect that Harrison and Morton will be triumphant.

Colonel W. C. Plummer, of Dakota, spoke of the way in which the Democrats had refused to admit Dakota as a State, and said it was not because the people were not intelligent enough nor any other reason except that they gave the Republican party about 40,000 majority. He said there was but one Territory that the Democrats thought ought to become a State and that was Utab. He told with what rejoicing the news of Cleveland's election was received in Sait Laa City, and though he did not say that all Lacocrats were Mormons it was certain 'that all Mormorns were Democrata 'Mr. Mills," he said, "is sent to Congress from a district where if you should rake it with a fine-tooth comb you could not scrape up as much of an audience as I have before me, and not as much wealth as is contained in one small block in this city, and this is the man that comes up here and tells us what policy we ought to pursue." the way in which the Democrats had refused to

ENTHUSIASM ON EVERY HAND. While Mr. Plummer was speaking the head of the procession appeared at the adjacent entrance the grounds, and the various organizations marched by with drums and trumpets and banners and transparencies. All this time the cheering

out the carriage went on, accompanied by an endusias'ic crowd, and passed out of the gate.

E. A. Sumner, of Minnesora, was the last
speaker. He made a strong plea for the proper
ecognition of the Northwest. MARTIAL MUSIC IN HABLEM.

THOUSANDS OF LOYAL REPUBLICANS. A FINE PARADE THROUGH THE UPTOWN STREETS

-ENTHUSIASM SHOWN EVERYWHERE -MANY ORGANIZATIONS IN MARCHING TRIM. Harlem in all her length and breadth was alive

last night, full to the brim and cunning over with enthusiasm. Long before it became dark crowds began to gather at all the principal street-corners between Third and Eighth aves, and from One-hundredand thirty-second-st. for a score of blocks southward. Before 7 o'clock the air was full of the sound of martial music and the flash of torches as the various clubs and organizations moved to the places of ren-dezvous preparatory to the formation of the parade, The almost immediate effect scemed to be to empty the entire population-men, women and children-into the streets act down in the line of march The several organizations to parado were in One-hundred and twenty-fifth, One-hundred and twen sixth. One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh, One-hundredand-twenty-eighth. One-hundred-and twenty-ninth and One-hundred-and-thirtieth sts., the right resting upon Lenox-ave. As usual, there was a long delay before Grand Marshal Appleby was ready to give the command to march. But the boys" did not let the time hang heavily upon their hands. They rent the air with cheers for Harrison They sang inspiring campaign songs, in which the fifes and drums were made to do their par-They rang the changes on "Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine," and "No. No. No Free Trude." Occasionally some exuberant orator indulged in an imprompting speech, and so during the long walt the people were kept amused and in good spirits. particularly true of the part of the column which occu-pled One hundred and twenty-sixth-st., where the Morton Legion of Harlem, the Irish-American Anti-Cleveland Association and the Manhattanville Club rested. The fun and enthusiasm engendered kept up a ripple of laughter and cheers which seemed to run the length of Lenex-ave, and return to the starting point. THE PROCESSION BEGINS TO MOVE. It was after 8:30 when the procession moved, but

was well worth seeing, and the crowds evidently celt amply repaid for their patience, which was Most of the clubs were uniformed, majority carried torches, and the long line marched like seasoned veterans to the music of the bands, The parade was aided by no "brass" music. Leaving hundred-and-thirtleth-st., the head of the column moved through Lenox-ave. to One-hundred-and-twenty-One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st fifth-st., along One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. to Lexington-ave., thence southwest to One-hundredand-sixteenth-st., then west to Lenox-ave., and finally south to the Polo Grounds. .

As the line entered One-hundred and-twenty-fifth st. it became at once affected with the enthusiasm o the procession, and cheer after cheer rent the air, an-

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandake, Dock, Pipalssewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedes, by a peculiar combination, proportion and probess, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative powers not possessed by other medicines.

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Is the best blood purifier. It cures Serofula, Salt Rheum, hells, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspensia, Billousness, S.ck Headache, Indigestiou, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Layer complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the whole system.

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Has met neculiar and unnaralleled success at home. Such its popularity in Lowell, Mass., whose it is made, this whole neighborhoods are faking it at the same time, an Lowell druggists sell mere of Hood's Sarsuparilla than all druggists. It is sold by all druggists. It is sold by all druggists. It is sold by I sold by C. I HOOD & CO., Apethecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

NI W YORK, 56 AND 58 WEST 14TH ST. PARIS 26 RUE DE GHIE DURING THE COMING WEEK WE SHALL DIS PLAY IN OUR SHOW-ROOMS A NUMBER OF

## PARIS BONNETS LONDON ROUND HATS

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED TO SUIT THE REFINED TASTE OF AMERICAN LADIES.
ALTHOUGH OUR OPENING DISPLAY WAS VOTED BY CONNOISSEURS TO HAVE BEEN THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SELECTION OF PERFECT MOST SUCCESSFUL
MILLINERY YET SEEN IN NEW YORK, WE BELIEVE THIS LATER PRODUCT OF EUROPEAN
MODISTES TO EXCEL IT IN MANY RESPECTS.
WE PRIDE OURSELVES UPON THE SIMPLICITY
UNDERSTAND DIS-WE PRIDE OURSELVES UPON THE SIMPLICITY (AND TASTE OF THE HIGHER ORDER) DISPLAYED IN OUR STYLES, AND ASCRIBE A GREAT PART OF OUR SUCCESS TO THE FACT THAT WE DO NOT BLINDLY FOLLOW THE INDICATIONS OF A PROMISCUOUS LOT OF SUPPOSEDLY FASHIONABLE GOODS WHICH ARE EVERY SEASON THROWN UPON THE MILLINERY WARRET WE CAREFULLY STUDY THE TASTED MARKET. WE CAREFULLY STUDY THE TASTES AND NEEDS OF OUR PATRONS AND PLACE BE-PORE THEM IN OUR STORES AND SHOW-ROOMS ONLY SUCH MILLINERY OF FIRST QUALITY AS THE BEST TALENT WILL PRODUCE, GUIDED BY GOOD JUDGMENT AND A DESIRE TO RETAIL TO THE WEARER AT THE

## Lowest Possible Price.

IN UNTRIMMED GOODS WE SHOW A WORLD OF CHOICE NOVELTIES. PELT HATS AND BON-NETS IN MOST BECOMING SHAPES, AND OUR VELVET-COVERED AND FANCY CONNETS AND HATS, ALWAYS SO FOPULAR FOR THEIR EX-

CELLENCE IN WORRMANSHIP.
OSTRICH A B FANCY FEATHERS, RIBBONS,
VELVETS, ELEGANT TRIMMING EFFECTS, ORNA-MENTS, &c., IN ALL THE NEW COLORINGS AND PREVAILING STYLES, AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

# Children's Millinery and Boys' Hats and Cops, Ladies' Cloth and Fancy Hats and Caps.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT WE UNDERSELL ALB COMPETITORS AND SHOW A GRAND ASSORTMENT OF FINE GOODS.

swering the patriotic cries of the men who carried the banners and transparencies. When the Grand Marhal and his mounted staff came in front of the headquarters of the Harlem Republican Club they found t handsomely decorated with flags and mottoes. Many private houses were illuminated and decked with fings and Chinese lanterns, the familiar faces of the Republican candidates for President, Vice-President and Governor being also generally displayed. All such evidences of patriotism were speedily recog-nized by the men in line, and rewarded with hearty SOME OF THE ORGANIZATIONS IN LINE.

Among the notable organizations were the Twenty-third Ward and the Suburban Republican clubs, and the West Farms Battery. One of the most interesting existitions in the ranks, and one which caused no end priment, was a small field tent on which was inribal: "This is the tent that Cleveland didn't use when Harrison was at the front."

The Joy Club, of the XXIId District, in cocked hats and white plumes, was greatly admired, as were also the White Plains Republican Club and the White Plains Colored Club, both of which turned out with full ranks. The Buena Ridge Republican Club carried a transparency marked "Down With England-No Free Trade." The Manhattan Unconditional Republican Club won hearty applause, and did also its banner reading, "Democratic Tariff Reform Means Free Trade."

Free Trade."

The Colored Republican Club of the XVIIth Assembly District was splendidly uniformed and carried a transparency enjoining spectators to "Protect Yourselves from Foreign Interference by Voting for Harrison and Mortop. The XIXth District Republicans, with the Hamilton Club and Hamilton Lencers, made a fine display, and none received warmer encomiums than did the H. K. Thurber Harrison and Morton Protective League and the Francis J. Schugg Battery. The brilliam uniforms of the Morton Legion and the Irish-American Anti-Cleveland Protection League were Irish-American Anti-Cleveland Protection League were unrivalled in the parade, and the "Mail and Express" Battery won cordial appliance. Among the organiza form which turned out in notificable strength were the Manhattanville Republican Club, and the Harrison and Morton Retail bry Goods Club. The First Brigade Harrison and Morton Soldiers and Sallors' Association, the Printers' Republican League and all the Harlem organizations deserve especial mention.

FIREWORKS ALL ALONG THE LINE. A brilliant display of fireworks along the entire line of the procession added not a little to the effect. The entire parade was regarded as a decided success and reflects great credit upon the Republicans of the upper part of the city. The head of the column did ot reach the Polo Grounds until about 9:30, where the gallant men of the line were received with a boisterous welcome which they well deserved. It was long after 10 o'clock when the rear of the last

was long after 10 o'clock when the rear of the last division arrived. The column was nearly an hour in passing a ricen point, and was estimated at not less than 10,000 men.

The Young Men's Independent Club of the City of New-York made a spleudid parade, and by invitation of the Harlem Club attended the meeting. The club turned out 200 members with decorations and a drum corps. The club marched around the outside of the grounds and then entered at the Sixth-ave, entrance, At this point Mr. Blaine was being excerted to the stand at the east. The drum corps formed a guard of honor and led the way to the platform, where Mr. Blaine spoke. The club then paraded through the grounds.

MANY CALLERS ON MR. BLAINE. A BUSY DAY AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL WITH THE POLITICIANS.

Mr. Blaine received few callers yesterday forenoon, Mr. Morton, Governor Foraker, of Ohio. Senator Hale, of Maine, James P. Foster, William L. Mason, of Illinois, John Finerty, of Illinois, and a few others being the only ones permitted to see him. During the afternoon Mr. Blaine and Walker Blaine took a long drive through Central Park, returning to the hotel

The Fifth Avenue Hotel presented a Lively appearance inside throughout the day. A constant stream of visitors poured through the entrance for hours. some to inquire after Mr. Efaine's movements, others to leave their cards. Toward evening the corridors were crowded, and there was a political buzz in every

Among those who left their cards for Mr. Blains during the afternoon were: Joseph Byrne, John J. O'Brien, Bernard O'Rour'te, Charles S. Carleton, of Portland, Me.; Henry M. Watts, of Philadelphia; E. H. Thorne, General H. A. Barnum, J. W. Hustis, R. Lofland, of Delaware; J. S. Clarkson, vicepresident of the National Republican Committee; Col-onel J. A. Nunez, A. K. Browne, Ethan Allen, Ceorge T. Halvey, M. Ransom, of North Carolina, and S. M.

FIXING A NEW SCHEDULE OF RATES. Chicago, Sept. 29.—The Chicago Committee of the Central Traffic Association met again to-day and prepared the details of the proposed advance in rates, which is to go into effect October 15 instead of October 1, as was first acreed on. It was agreed that all commodities that were reduced in the first three classes shall be restored to the tartif on March 5, except that butter and eggs in less than carlots shall be the same as carload rates. All articles taking the same rates as grain will continue to take the 20 cent bar's. Packing house products in which orders were sent previous to October 15 shall rake the old rates. No commissions, cartage, leading charges or any concession that could reduce rates will be permitted.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE The Eric Railway Company carried on September 2A 27 and 2S about 1.400 purengers to the Scuben County fuir at Bath, about 8.700 passengers to the Elmwood Avenue fair at Rochester, and 1.000 to the Mandeld fair, making a total of over 14.000 passengers transferred on the days mentioned. In addition to the success fair trains. The accounty ran during the week sating September 1. trains, the company ran during the work ending Sep-tember 29 between fifteen and twenty special excursion rains, and carried nearly 20,000 passengers.

The confidence messaged by the manusciners of Dr Sare's catarri, Remetr in their addity to care the ware cases of manusciners, no major of modes admire, to altered the most substantial manuscriby their standard to warp of \$500, offend for many resus past, for an inertradictant of the past of the past of the manuscribe and the past of the pa